

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL SEIZE ALL PRIVATE AEROPLANES FOR ARMY

FRANCE TO SEIZE ALL AEROPLANES FOR COMING WAR

Troops Guard Railroad Lines, Tunnels and Bridges All Over Republic.

CABINET IS IN SESSION.

Rigid Censorship Applied to Prevent Germans Learning of War Moves.

PARIS, July 30.—Every military preparation short of mobilization has now been made in France. The principal railroad stations and all the signal boxes and switches were today guarded by troops.

Rumors of the wildest nature were in circulation—that President Poincaré, after an all-night session of war, had decided to call 800,000 men of the French army reserves. A strongly worded official denial of this was issued, together with assurances that drastic measures would be taken against those spreading such reports. The Government is working in close co-operation with the principal newspapers to reassure the public.

At the same time a veil is being kept over military operations as during the war in 1870, when the Germans are said to have obtained a great advantage from the information printed in the French press.

President Poincaré was in conference with members of his Ministry practically throughout the night. Premier Viviani, with Ministers Messimy and Gauthier, was called in consultation at 10 o'clock last night. They remained for two hours. At 3.30 A. M. Viviani, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, was recalled. Messimy and Gauthier returned at 4.15 A. M. The three officials did not leave the Elysee Palace until 5.40 o'clock.

A further council of the entire cabinet was held later in the morning.

In official circles it was admitted that the republic's position in the war crisis was best expressed in the following quotation from to-day's Midi: "While leaving no stone unturned looking toward peace, France is nevertheless taking every precaution." Crowds that excitedly discussed the possibility of war gathered everywhere throughout the city today. Their excitement was increased by the announcement that six army corps are fully prepared to move, being provisioned and held ready to entrain at a moment's notice.

Troops guard all tunnels and bridges on the railroads leading to the frontier and patrol aeroplane factories. Orders have also been issued prohibiting manufacturers from supplying aeroplanes to private firms or individuals, the republic desiring to reserve the right to claim the entire output.

It is expected that France next will call to the colors the 200,000 men who finished their terms of military service last year.

As a rule the crowds are orderly. Last night, however, a small-sized riot developed following an anti-war meeting held despite the police prohibition against such gatherings. Hundreds of workmen stormed cordons of gendarmes who surrounded the hall with the idea of preventing further attendance at the meeting. In the melee several men were pummeled seriously and 250 rioters arrested.

FIVE BILLIONS COST OF EUROPEAN WAR.

LONDON, July 30.—The direct cost of a general European war would not be less than \$5,000,000,000, according to the estimates of leading financiers, and that direct cost would hardly be a beginning of the incalculable indirect cost, through waste, destruction and depression of business.

The Boer war cost Great Britain \$1,000,000,000. A general European war, it is believed, could not cost less than five times that amount.

But this would be infinitesimal compared to the tremendous waste and losses from depression of business. As an illustration of what that would be two stocks are cited, in which there have been depreciations amounting to \$51,000,000 on the mere threat of war.

There has been a drop in Canadian Pacific prices equivalent to a shrinkage of \$38,000,000 in value, while the drop in Rio Tinto prices is an equivalent of value shrinkage amounting to \$18,750,000.

"Carry such shrinkages, or greater, through the entire stock list," one financier said, "and one begins to have a dim idea of what the waste of war means."

ASQUITH TELLS COMMONS CRISIS IS UNPARALLELED

"Issues of Peace and War Are Hanging in Balance," Says English Premier.

NEW APPEAL TO KAISER.

Germany Asked to Suggest a Way of Restoring Peace to Europe.

LONDON, July 30.—While Austrian leaders and Serbian troops were fighting the opening stages of their war on Serbian territory today European statesmen and rulers were engaged in what they regarded as the almost hopeless task of trying to avert a general clash of the millions composing the armies of the great European powers.

Sir Edward Grey, a central figure in the controversy owing to his strong efforts to keep the powers of the triple alliance and the triple entente from flying at each other's throats, was not able to give any cheering news when he spoke about the crisis to the members of the House of Commons. The British Foreign Secretary said:

"I regret that I cannot say the situation is less grave than it was yesterday. The outstanding facts are much the same. Austria-Hungary has begun her war against Serbia and Russia has ordered a partial mobilization of her troops. This has not hitherto led to corresponding steps being taken by the other powers, so far as our information goes."

"We continue to pursue our one great object of preserving the European peace, and for this purpose we are keeping in close touch with the other Powers. In this keeping in touch we have, I am glad to say, had no difficulties so far with the other Powers, although it has not been possible for those Powers to join in diplomatic action as was proposed on Monday last."

Premier Asquith seized on the situation in Europe as a reason for postponing the second reading of the Irish Home Rule amending bill. He said:

"We meet to-day under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalleled in the experience of any one of us."

"The issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance, and with us is the risk of a catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure the dimensions or the effects."

"In these circumstances it is of vital importance in the interests of the whole world that this country, which has no interests of its own directly at stake, should present a united front and be able to speak or act with authority as an undivided nation."

Mr. Asquith's reference to all parties rallying to the support of the Government was heartily cheered by all the members.

The British Foreign Office, whose suggestion of a conference of the Ambassadors in London of the great powers failed to meet with the approval of Germany and Austria, has now invited Germany to suggest some diplomatic way out of the difficulty which will meet with the approval of Austria-Hungary, and a reply is expected at any moment.

The British War Office to-day declared there was no truth in the report published in the United States that the British territorial troops had been ordered to mobilize.

Preparations for a possible general European war went on steadily to-day in every country likely to be involved, and the complications of the situation were augmented by a rumor that Japan also might join in the conflict.

Following the partial mobilization of the Russian army, an order was issued by Germany to-day to all the officers and men of her reserve forces to hold themselves in readiness for a call to arms.

England has started taking precautions to prevent her being surprised by eventualities. Her fleet has been ordered to be kept on a war footing and the scattered vessels of the navy are being brought back to their bases. The Mediterranean fleet which reached Malta to-day found fighters waiting there loaded with coal, which was at once taken on board the war vessels so that they could be moved to any quarter without delay.

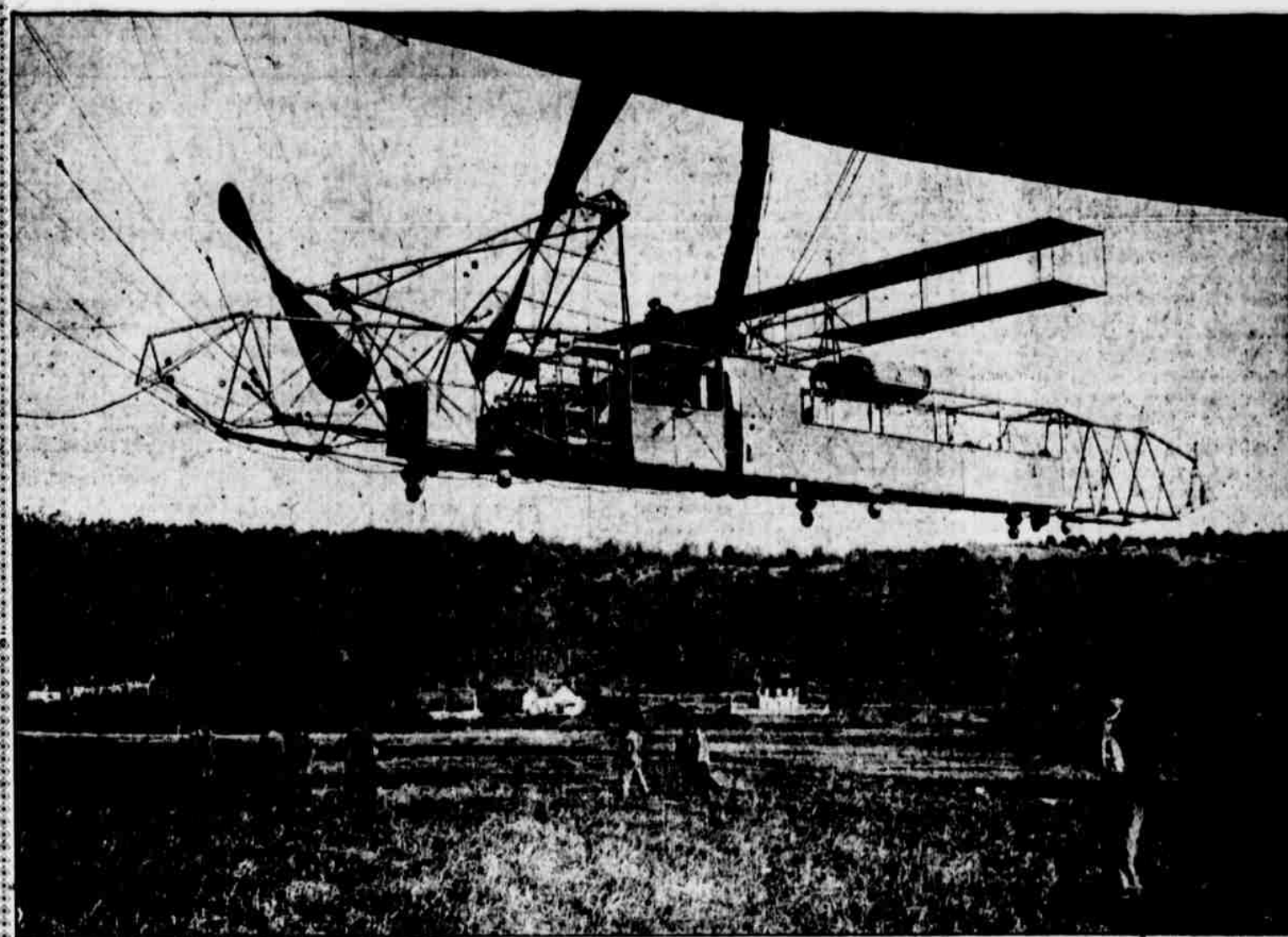
All the members of the Metropolitan Police, which is a Government force, have been recalled from leave and ordered to return to duty at once, as the men will be required to guard the Government dockyards and magazines in case the regular guards should have to join their regiments.

The special army reservists called to the colors to-day comprise electricians, military engineers and mine layers.

The British Admiralty also requested the big Welsh coal owners to retain their stocks of fuel.

HOW THE RUSSIAN AIRSHIPS SPY ON AUSTRIANS

The dirigible "Russia," one of the fleet of Russian aircraft, engaged in spying on the movements of the Austrians. The photo shows the hanging car of the Russia. The captain's bridge is in front above the engine room which is forward on the lower deck. Two propellers are in front. Cabin is just back of where the pilot is seated in front. An officer is seen standing on the bridge.



THE DIRIGIBLE RUSSIA. UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

HUNGARIANS UNITE WITH SLAVS HERE IN SCORN OF AUSTRIA

Protest Meeting Held—Subjects of Franz Josef in America Called to Arms.

Anti-Austrian feeling was exhibited here to-day among small groups following the big demonstration of both Slav and Hungarian subjects of the dual monarchy last night when between 2,000 and 3,000 Hungarians and Magyars assembled at Seventy-ninth street and Avenue A and vociferously supported the attitude of the speakers, who denounced what they termed "the brutal invasion of Serbia."

Along with this excitement among the hostile subjects of Emperor Franz Josef is an equal fervor in the French colony, manifest largely in all the restaurants of the city where French, German or Hungarian waiters are employed. They are expecting the call home, and quite commonly they are declaring they will go in answer to it.

Officers of the Magyar Association were in charge of the meeting held last night to denounce Austria, Louis Tarczay, a Hungarian leader, officiated.

"This war is not between Austria and Serbia, but between Russia and Germany," said Tarczay, amid wild cheering. "Germany has simply induced Austria to attack Serbia." An American speaker followed. At the conclusion of an address by an Austrian-German named Wagner, who spoke against Austria, Tarczay asked the assemblage if there was a man present who would help Austria in the war.

"Is there is, will he hold up his hand?" said Tarczay. There was not one.

"How many are going to respond to the call of arms?" asked Tarczay.

Not a hand was raised. Other speakers addressed the crowd. There was much hissing when one of the speakers referred to "the selfish policy of aggrandizement that induced Austria to fight Germany's battles."

Final arrangements were completed to-day for the anti-Austrian mass meeting to be held Saturday night in the Central Opera House by representatives of the United Slav societies in New York. Every effort will be made to arouse the patriotism of the Slavs to the highest degree. Young women natives will be dressed in their national costumes. Two women from Bosnia and Herzegovina will appear in their native dress and will be chained together. The chains will represent the Austrian yoke. The Bohemians, of whom there are nearly 500,000 in this country, will be represented by Bret G. Greer; the Slovaks, numbering 500,000, will be represented by Milan Getting, and the Croats, numbered at 200,000, will be represented by Gabriel Roel. Prof. M. I. Pupin, honorary Consul-General for Serbia, will speak in behalf of

the Serbs. There are more than 100,000 Serbs in the United States. Calls for reservists from all the countries likely to be embroiled in war will affect all the big hotels here. Waiters at the Hotel Biltmore sent a committee to inform the management that they would probably go to the front if the war continued. At the Astor, Waldorf-Astoria, St. Regis, Vanderbilt and other large hotels Hungarians, French and Germans predominate as waiters. In most of the big hotels the orchestras are also composed of Hungarians. Some leaders of the orchestra in these places hold commissions in the army of Austria and have already conferred with the Austro-Hungarian consulate. Hundreds of Austrian reservists living in New York and adjoining States are receiving to-day the call to arms mailed to them from Vienna. The steamer Vaterland, arriving yesterday, brought several thousand calls in the mail, and many of these are now on their way to Western cities.

It was rumored here to-day that the British Government was pressing into war service the Cunard liner Aquitania. This was denied at the Cunard office, but it was admitted it was possible, as the Cunard liners are naval reserve boats. The local office got a cable from London spiking the rumor. The Aquitania is expected to bring back to America in about two weeks a record crowd, including many tourists who have hurried to London from the war zone.

750,000 MINERS FROM AMERICA TO ANSWER WAR CALL

Anthracite Mines of Pennsylvania Will Be Crippled if Reserves Are Called.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—War in Europe—even a conflict confined to Austria-Hungary and Serbia—would threaten the mining industry in Pennsylvania and adjoining States if a majority of the subjects of these countries likely to receive military call responded, according to figures given out to-day by leading Serbians and Croats and the Austrian Consul.

There are approximately 500,000 subjects of Emperor Franz Josef in Western Pennsylvania and four counties of West Virginia embraced by the Pittsburgh Consulate. More than one-third are employed in the coal mines. It was estimated that those subject to military call are nearly all mine workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30.—Fears of a labor famine were expressed yesterday by heads of great industries in many parts of Eastern Pennsylvania as a result of the present European crisis. Large numbers of Austrians and Hungarians in this city applied to their consuls for transportation back to their native country, while at South Bethlehem officials of the big steel and coke plants received passports for 2,000 men.

GERMANY'S ARMY IS GETTING READY TO TAKE THE FIELD

Reserve Officers Called Out and the First Corps Is Mobilized To-Day.

BERLIN, July 30.—The reserve officers of the guards army corps, whose headquarters are in Berlin, to-day received orders to mobilize. Major-Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, German Minister of War, and Lieut.-Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, had a long conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, and several of the Imperial Ministers, who assembled at the chancellery's Palace. Rumors were current afterward that the First German Army Corps, with headquarters at Königsberg, had been mobilized and that a call had been issued for a session of the Federal Council, which is composed of representatives of the States of Germany.

It is known that no steps have been taken toward a general mobilization of the German navy. The battle squadrons are concentrated at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven and are still on a normal footing with none of the reserve ships has been manned, according to the Admiralty. Everything is in readiness for bringing the navy up to war strength should the call come.

As to the German army, in addition to the precautionary movements of smaller units toward the Russian and French frontiers, the men composing the supplementary reserve, which is composed of those who escaped service in the army, are reported to have received instructions to come up for drill three days after the mobilization in case it should be ordered.

Officers in close touch with the situation said indications of the imminence of a crisis were seen in the order sent to the reserve officers to hold themselves in readiness for service and in other preliminary precautionary measures.

Despatches from the provinces show that great agitation exists in many places. The residents of the fortified town of Strasbourg on the French frontier have started laying in provisions in case of a siege while the Common Council of the town has taken measures to check the enormous increase in the prices of food.

The Town Council of Breslau to-day voted an appropriation of \$5,000 for the provisioning of the civil population in case of the mobilization of the German army. State railroad employees armed with carbines and ball cartridges were placed on duty to-day at all the railroad bridges and culverts throughout Germany.

The Socialists everywhere are holding mass-meetings to protest against a war, but the non-Socialist workingmen's organizations have organized counter demonstrations and have issued manifestos declaring the loyalty of the great majority of workmen to the Emperor.

AMERICANS IN RUSH FOR HOME CROWD WESTBOUND LINERS

Officials Report Many Cancellations of Passages Eastward Because of War.

Atlantic steamship lines are preparing to-day for what will probably be the greatest exodus from Europe ever known, following the outbreak of hostilities in Serbia and the probability that all Europe will shortly be engaged in war. Several hundred thousand Americans are in Europe to-day and they want to get home, as practically every steamship line is under the flag of some European country and every boat possessed by them can be requisitioned for transport service, ninety-nine per cent. of the boats plying between America and Europe to-day would come to make trips.

While thousands are bound toward America, many persons have cancelled their reservations on boats bound east. The liners carrying one class passengers, or catering to the immigrant trade are specially hard hit. Several of these report a fifty per cent. loss during the last week.

The Hamburg-American line has more ships than any other, all of which may be requisitioned by the German Government. The North German Lloyd line is ready to furnish a hundred steamers to the German Government, but as the fighting will take place on the Continent, the transporting of troops will be by rail.

The Russian-American liners are almost sure to be called upon if war is declared, according to Max Strauss, manager of the New York office. Its five liners will be ready at any time. Many soldiers are returning to Russia following the mobilization command.

The Cunard line and the International Mercantile Marine, which controls the White and Red Star lines, are British. In the office of both confidence was expressed this morning that their service would not be interrupted, though all their liners are subject to call. Hundreds have made reservations on their boats during the last five days.

The Holland-America, French and Italian lines all have suffered from

LETTERS OF CREDIT NOT AFFECTED BY WAR CONDITIONS.

The state of war in Europe does not cause the big bankers of this city the least bit of worry over the negotiability of letters of credit or Bankers' Association checks which they may have issued for travellers abroad. One of the officials of a large bank in Lower Broadway said this afternoon: "We cannot conceive that anything will prevent the use of letters of credit in Europe now, as they have always been used. If a banking correspondent in Europe is solvent the letter of credit will be honored. Even in Austria and Serbia I see no reason why such letters should not be as good as ever."

BARON ROTHSCHILD THINKS WAR LOCAL.

LONDON, July 30.—Baron Rothschild, speaking of the European situation, to an interviewer to-day, said: "I think the situation looks rather better to-day, but I do not know personally of any developments. At the same time it looks as if there were more chance of the war being localized. Yesterday was a blacker day than to-day."

River is a Public Highway. WASHINGTON, July 30.—Holding that a navigable river is a public highway, the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day sustained the contention of the Deatur Navigation Company that railroads should be required to join with it in establishing through routes and joint rates between landings on the Tennessee River and points on the railroad's lines.

GULDEN'S

Try it on SANDWICHES

Ham, Cheese, Tongue, Sardines, Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Hard Boiled Eggs.

Mustard

READY TO USE. 10 CENTS. Its Good on Sliced Tomatoes. At Delicatessen and Grocery Stores.

TRADE MARK

WOLFF'S

SHIRTS

SENSATIONAL SHIRT SALE

Our Very Newest 1914 Summer Productions FOR TEN DAYS ONLY AT ANY OF OUR FOUR SHIRT SHOPS

We have laid out our entire stock in three big groups for your easy selection, which are the most wonderful values ever put before You men of New York.

GROUP No. 1	GROUP No. 2	GROUP No. 3
Formerly \$1.65 to \$2.75 Sizes 13½ to 18. Your choice	Formerly \$3.00 to \$3.75 Sizes 13½ to 18. Your choice	Formerly \$4.50 and \$5.50 Sizes 13½ to 17. Your choice
\$1.00	\$1.65 4 for \$6.20	\$2.85 4 for \$10.20

Fabrics—Silk and Linen, Poplin, Cloth, French Crepes, Silk Madras, Lisle Mixtures, French Batiste, Russian Cord and Satin Stripes. During this sale, \$1.05 to \$2.75 grades at \$1.00. This sale at \$1.05, or 4 for \$6.00, must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Guaranteed All Fast Colors

For the next 10 days we offer you history-making shirt bargains that will live long in your memory. There are shirt sales galore being held in this town; but you want VALUE—you want to SAVE MONEY; therefore call and examine this largest collection of fine shirts ever placed on sale in New York. We urge you to call and compare the faultless cut, custom style, superb materials, finish and designs. Quality! Sterling Quality! is written all over these shirts, which you will readily recognize at a glance; they are NOT a job lot of old stock; they are NOT manufacturers' defective left-overs, such as are being misrepresented about town as bargains. Every shirt in this sale is new and guaranteed fast colors.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

Our Famous Sport Shirts, \$2.00, \$2.50 Grades, at \$1.00
Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

WOLFF'S SHIRT SHOPS

"MAKER TO WEARER SHIRTS"

317 BROADWAY, Corner Thomas St.
34 WARREN STREET, Corner Church St.

110 CHAMBERS STREET.
26 CORTLANDT STREET.

Our New Shirt Shop Number Five Opens August 20th
At 139 Nassau Street, Corner of Beekman Street

Where you will receive the same great values; the same courteous attention as in our four other stores that have built our big business and established our enviable reputation.

Feeling Unfit?

Better Try

TAPS

Because you need a Tonic Laxative. That's what your Doctor would give you.

TAPS for the "Grown-ups" Tasty-TAPS JR. (Chocolate) for the "Little Ones." 10c only—All Druggists.

Take a tip—take a TAP